

The Spirit of Missions;

EDITED FOR

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.

VOL. IV.

DECEMBER, 1839.

No. 12.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DOMESTIC COMMITTEE.

MONTHLY ABSTRACT.

October 21, 1839. Stated Meeting. The Rev. Mr. Jones was called to the Chair.

The Secretary and General Agent reported his correspondence.

On the report of the Committee on Indian Missions, appropriations were made for the Oneida mission, and Mr. L. W. Davis was appointed teacher of the male school.

On the report of the Committee on Northern Missions, special appropriations were made for the relief of missionaries in Michigan.

On the report of the Committee on Southern Missions, salaries were appropriated to the following missionaries; viz. the Rev. F. B. Lee, missionary at Carlowville, Alabama; the Rev. M. L. Forbes, missionary at Columbus, Mississippi; the Rev. L. B. Wright, missionary at Selma and Cahawba, Alabama; the Rev. R. G. Hays, missionary at Wetumpka, Alabama; the Rev. T. A. Cook, missionary at Lafayette, Alabama; the Rev. F. B. Nash, missionary at Paris, Kentucky; and the Rev. E. B. Kellogg, missionary at Clarksville, Georgia; and the resignations of the following missionaries, viz. the Rev. R. Dyce, missionary at Key West, Florida, the Rev. J. Jones, missionary at Quincy, Florida, and the Rev. D. S. Lewis, missionary at Jackson, Mississippi, were accepted; and also Quincy, Florida, was discontinued as a station.

On the nomination of the Rt. Rev. Dr. McCoskry, the Rev. M. Hoyt, of Connecticut, was appointed a missionary in Michigan.

November 4.—Stated Meeting.—The Rev. Dr. McVickar was called to the Chair.

The Secretary and General Agent reported the writing of about thirty letters and the subjects to which they related.

On the report of the Committee on Northern Missions, the Rev. John A. Wilson, of Ohio, was appointed a missionary within the Rt. Rev. Dr. Kemper's jurisdiction; and a salary was appropriated to the Rev. J. H. Drummond, as missionary at Connersville, &c., Indiana.

On the report of the Committee on Missionaries, the Rev. D. Griffith, of New-York, was appointed a missionary in Illinois.

Nov. 18.—Stated Meeting.—The Rev. Mr. Richmond was called to the Chair.

The Rev. H. Gregory, missionary at Fort Leavenworth, Indian Territory, was present by invitation.

The Secretary and General Agent reported his correspondence.

On the report of the Committee on Finance, it was resolved to revoke the authority given to missionaries to draw upon the Treasurer for their salaries, for the next two quarters; and to make remittances to them, on receiving their reports. This change in the mode of paying the missionaries, is rendered necessary by the state of the exchanges between this city and the southern and western parts of the country; as great loss must be suffered on much of the funds contributed out of this city, unless they can, in this way, be made available in the payments of the Committee.

On the report of the Committee on Indian Missions, the resignation of the Rev. H. Gregory, as missionary at Fort Leavenworth, was accepted; and it was determined to co-operate with the garrisons of Forts Leavenworth and Gibson,* in the Indian Territory, in supplying those posts with chaplains; the chaplains to be appointed missionaries, and to act as special agents for collecting and furnishing information useful to the Committee in relation to future operations among the Indian tribes; and the Secretary was also directed to correspond with the War Department relative to the Quapaws, Senecas, and other western Indians.

While the subject was before the Committee, Mr. Gregory, at their request, gave an account of his residence in the Indian Territory, for the last thirteen months, and the results of the information he had obtained, and the observations he had been able to make.

On the report of the Committee on Northern Missions, the Rev. W. Barlow, of New-York, was appointed a missionary within the jurisdiction of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Kemper; and it was decided to be inexpedient to appoint a clergyman a missionary to officiate a part of the time in any diocese, while he holds a missionary appointment in another diocese, under a diocesan institution.

On the nomination of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Kemper, the Rev. P. R. Minard, was appointed a missionary within his jurisdiction.

* The officers at these posts have made known their desire to secure clergymen of this church as chaplains.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

MONTHLY ABSTRACT.

November 5, 1839.—Stated Meeting.—Rev. Dr. Milnor in the Chair.

An appropriation was made for defraying the expenses of Bishop Polk in visiting Texas.

November 19.—Stated Meeting.—Rev. Dr. Milnor in the Chair.

Letters were read from Constantinople and Batavia, urging the increase of missionaries at those stations, &c.

The Treasurer reported that all available funds in his hands would be exhausted by payments and remittances prior to February next; and that the support of the Missions, beyond that period, must depend upon the receipts subsequent to the present date.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DOMESTIC.

MICHIGAN.

FROM THE REV. D. BARKER, MISSIONARY AT JONESVILLE.

Jonesville, Oct. 1, 1839.

During the first part of the past quarter I continued to perform the morning and evening service in this place in a room, temporarily prepared for our use, and to have a third service alternately at a place north about seven miles, and south-east about five miles from this town. Thus I continued with success until about the middle of August, when my family, and then myself, were taken sick with the disease prevailing in this place. Since that time we have suffered extreme affliction. My wife has been brought near eternity; her physician having more than once given her up, expecting that she would not live until morning.

I have been sick for many weeks, and consequently unable to perform service or preach; but the people have not lost their interest in the Church during the long interruptions of the public services.

I probably may suffer the same, another year, that I have this; and certainly we have, this summer, been great sufferers; for weeks together every one in the house, myself, wife, children, and even the help, have all been confined to our beds at once. To guard against sickness as much as possible, (and we can do it to a great extent in this country,) is very expensive. It is necessary to use much and warm clothing in the winter.

The prospects of this mission are on the whole encouraging. The people have been very kind to us in our afflictions, and often come to inquire when I shall be able to officiate again; I have

not any baptisms to report ; but should have had, and probably additions to the Communion, had I been well. I am now gaining my health, and shall soon commence my duties among my people. We ask your prayers that the great Head of the Church may send his blessings upon us and make us faithful and acceptable laborers in his harvest.

INDIANA.

FROM THE REV. D. V. M. JOHNSON, MISSIONARY AT MICHIGAN CITY.

Michigan City, Sept. 27, 1839.

Information of the appointment of Laporte as a missionary station was received last evening, and will no doubt afford the friends of the Church in that place some encouragement, amid their disappointment in not securing the services of the clergyman whom they had hoped would come to them. It was considered expedient in the infancy of that parish that I should divide my services for a little time between this place and Laporte, which I have done, so far as health and other circumstances would permit : but I am well convinced that little will be effected without the regular ministrations of the sanctuary and much pastoral labor, which can only be rendered by myself to a very limited extent, on account of its remote situation. Unless they are successful in soon obtaining a minister, I fear that what has been done, will, to a certain extent, be labor spent in vain. Can we not get a missionary for them ? I have administered the Holy Communion and baptized, at that place, three infants, since I last wrote ; and the parish is now establishing a Sunday school. There were several candidates for confirmation, but on account of my sickness at the time of the Bishop's visitation, only three received that rite.

Much complaint is made of the difficulty of obtaining missionaries ; and in this do I heartily sympathize "for the waste places of Zion," throughout the far spreading West. The Church in this portion of our land, must still look to the Atlantic States for those who are authorized to stand beside her altar, and hold forth to a dying world, as its only hope, the Cross of Jesus Christ. One great source of expectation and hope at present, is the Theological Seminary in New-York ; although it has realized *directly* no very large share of the fruits of that burning spirit for the missionary enterprise, which, during the period of my connection with it, gave such bright promise of leading many of her sons, on this side of the "Alleghanies," to gather in and feed the scattered sheep of the Redeemer's fold, now straying in this vast wilderness, or feeding in strange pastures. Our devoted and beloved Bishop, who favored us with a visit this summer, feels deeply his disappointments in not receiving greater additions to his little band of clergy, to aid him in carrying forward the great and mighty work so happily and successfully commenced. And, oh what must I say of the Church ? Her trumpet-voice sounds far and near—but few respond, as yet,

"Here am I." There are difficulties to be surmounted, and privations to be endured—and these we all expect. "The disciple is not greater than his Master, nor the servant than his Lord. It is enough for the disciple to be as his Master. But we must tarry the Lord's leisure, and patiently hope for better times.

I have preached regularly upon every Lord's day with two or three exceptions, upon which occasions I was confined to my bed-room with fever and inflammation of the lungs—but a kind Providence has perfectly restored my health. The sacrament of baptism has been administered by me three times at this place, and I have attended the funeral of one infant.—Our sickly season is now past, and we have every reason to say—the Lord hath dealt mercifully with us.—My congregation at present is quite small, owing to the many removals; and in a few weeks more, we shall lose one of the most devoted and valuable of my parishioners. These are discouragements, which we must all expect to encounter in almost every portion of the more "Western States"—but probably there can be found very few parishes that have suffered, in the same space of time, to the same extent in this particular, as the one of which I have the charge. Our communicants have diminished one half, and the number of regular attendants more than one half. We hope to see, in a little time, some of these vacancies supplied and the Church in this place, under the Divine blessing, prospering as in times past. The Sunday school, though sharing the fate of the parish generally, is doing very well, and I trust that my labors, by the good providence of God, will not be bestowed in vain.

FROM THE REV. R. ASH, MISSIONARY AT JEFFERSONVILLE.

Jeffersonville, September 30, 1839.

Our church was consecrated by Bishop Kemper on the second day of last August. The occasion was an exceedingly interesting one to us, who had been laboring under so many disadvantages for want of a suitable place of worship. The church edifice is very neat and comfortable, and will do much to increase our congregation. On the fourth of August Bishop Kemper confirmed eight persons. On the eighth of September I administered the Lord's Supper, and admitted five for the first time. Communicants, (added 5,) 16; baptisms, (2 infants, 1 adult,) 3; marriages, 2; funerals, 2; public services performed, 20.

The Prayer Books, Bibles and Tracts, which I have received, were very acceptable, especially the large Prayer Books, as there are several aged persons who needed them very much. I need a much larger supply of Tracts, as I have many opportunities for distribution. Many families pass through this place on their way to the far west. They generally receive them gratefully whenever offered. Some of these people come from neighborhoods very destitute of the means of grace, and go to others still more so.

FROM THE REV. A. STEELE, MISSIONARY AT NEW ALBANY.

New Albany, Sept. 30, 1839.

I can now with a thankful heart inform the Committee that our house of worship is completed, and consecrated to the service of Almighty God; and what is more, on the day of its consecration, and the day succeeding, nine new communicants were added to our little band. It was a time of rejoicing to us. Long will it live in our recollections. It is indeed yet the day of small things with us; but we bless God, and take courage.

Our present number of communicants is 24: the number of baptisms during the year now closed has been 7, (4 children and three adults;) confirmed, 9; marriages, 3; burials, 7.

One source of anxiety, which presses heavily upon our minds, is the want of means to pay a portion of the balance due for the church, which we have ventured to finish. Our friends abroad have aided us to an encouraging extent; and if others will contribute their mites, we shall succeed. God has been gracious to me and my little family, in the preservation of our lives and health; and we feel encouraged to give ourselves wholly to the work before us, looking for a yet more abundant blessing upon our labors.

FROM THE REV. G. FISKE, MISSIONARY AT RICHMOND.

Richmond, Oct. 1, 1839.

I am daily more encouraged and strengthened in the discharge of the duties of my station. Our Communion has increased. Our flock is more united. Our helpers are more engaged. Our divine Master seems evidently going before us, leading us and pressing us to follow on.

Since my last report our beloved Bishop has visited us, and been the means of strengthening our feeble hands. Assisted by the Rev. Mr. Britton, he had four religious services, besides the catechetical instruction which he gave to the children. I have generally preached three times on Sunday, once to the children and youth, and twice at our morning and evening worship, and have also a service during the week. Our congregation of youth, as well as that of adults, is steadily increasing, in the midst of novelties and excitements prevailing around us.

Much of my time is actually employed in collecting subscriptions for our church edifice, and my anxieties are considerable; for our work is large and our means are small. So far, we have been blessed in the prosecution of the work, and have good reason to hope for sufficient help in the completion.

Since the first Sunday in August I have confined my labors to this parish, resigning into the hands of the Rev. J. H. Drummond, the duties of the itinerating missionary. He resides here, and appears very deeply devoted to the work assigned him by the Bishop.

Baptisms, (infants,) 5; confirmed, 3; communicants, (added

2,) 14; Sunday school teachers, 9; scholars, 60; services performed, 44.

FROM THE REV. J. B. BRITTON, MISSIONARY AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Oct. 10, 1839.

The lateness of my report for the last quarter is owing to sickness; one attack of which I had at home in August, the other in Louisville, from which place I have just returned in feeble health. My absence was for the purpose chiefly of performing some missionary labor in the western part of the State, at the request of Bishop Kemper, but in part for the recruiting of my own and wife's health. During my tour I preached once at Crawfordsville, twice at Rockville, twice at Terre-haute, and once at Vincennes. Having been taken ill on the road between Vincennes and Louisville, I was compelled to remain among friends there three weeks, and was thus present at the consecration of St. Paul's in that city. During my absence lay-reading was kept up in the church, and from its being several times well attended, I hope that as lively an interest in external things exists now as when I left home. The Sunday school in the church is discouraging, owing, I think, chiefly to the want of enough experienced and faithful teachers; but the one we sustain in the outskirts of the town, kept up by two devoted male communicants, is increasing, and I hope will become a rich blessing to many souls. We have had rather a sickly season; and the Lord has removed from me another child, the second since we have been here, and also one communicant.

One has been added to the Communion during the quarter. I have baptized one adult and two children, and attended two funerals, and one person has been confirmed. Our ladies' society is still a valuable auxiliary to the Church; and when, from lately becoming acquainted with some other stations, I find myself so much more sympathized with and upheld by an attached people, who afford me many evidences of growth in grace and attachment to the Church—though for the present I mourn over coldness and corruption within, and indifference on the part of the impenitent without—I thank God and take courage in the belief that our labor shall be more abundantly blessed.

WISCONSIN.

FROM THE REV. L. B. HULL, MISSIONARY AT MILWAUKIE.

Milwaukie, Oct. 9, 1839.

I arrived here on the 25th of July, and since that time have officiated in the court-room, (which is very convenient for public worship,) twice each Sunday; except one morning when the Bishop preached, and one afternoon when the Rev. Mr. Philo preached for me. The congregation is small, varying from 60 to 100, according to the weather and circumstances. From the

best estimation that I can make, there are about 30 families which may be considered attendants upon Church. I have 32 on my list, but some of them attend only occasionally, and have no very strong attachment to our services. How many of them will ultimately prove Episcopalians is uncertain; perhaps a longer acquaintance would induce me to alter my estimate. But besides these families, there are several single gentlemen, attached to the Church, who contribute liberally to its support. I administered the Communion on the second Sunday in September to nine persons. There are twelve communicants in the parish. I have baptized one adult and five children. The adult was confirmed by the Bishop on the 25th of August, and came to the Communion in September. I have married one couple, and attended six funerals. Four of the six belonged to the congregation, but only one of them to either of the families on my list. Two of the prominent young men of the parish have died.

The population of this place is, and will be, for some time to come, greatly subject to change. Many are embarrassed in consequence of the speculations of 1836, some of whom must remove, and others will find it expedient to follow agricultural pursuits in the interior. Some have already gone, but their places have been thus far supplied by the wave of emigration behind them.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the interior to give the Committee much useful information. I expect the Bishop here in a few weeks, when I shall accompany him to Jefferson, Madison, Fort Winnebago and Green Bay. In coming here he will cross the southern part of the Territory, which is the thickest settled portion of the country. After this visitation he will be in possession of such information as will enable him to locate his clergy to the best advantage. But you will permit me to say, that so fair an opportunity for establishing the Church in this Territory, will probably never occur again. The field is in part unoccupied by any denomination, and the Church would meet a favorable reception in many places where others have been introduced. Some four or six good clergymen could be usefully employed, and as many as four must be found to come into this Territory, if we intend to have the Church spread with the population. It is estimated that at present 50 persons daily land here to settle in the interior.

FROM THE REV. W. PHILO, MISSIONARY AT MADISON.

Oct. 1, 1839.

I arrived in this Territory in May last, and officiated twice in Milwaukee, and once at Prairie village; and commenced my services at this station in the early part of June. The majority of the people prefer our Church and its services. Their knowledge of the Church, however, with few exceptions, is derived almost entirely from the few occasional services of our clergy previous to my arrival, and from the feeble exertions which I have been

able to make. Among those who are exceptions, are some of the most intelligent people of the country. These greatly rejoiced to learn that this place had been made a missionary station. It is delightfully situated between two lakes, and contains about four hundred inhabitants; and the climate is highly salubrious, there having been this season but very few cases of ill health. I am the only resident clergyman; but preachers of another denomination officiate here once in two weeks. I have spent one Lord's day at Mineral Point, where I met a large and attentive congregation. I have also spent three Sundays at Artalon, in Jefferson county. The place lies on the territorial road from Milwaukie to Madison, where it crosses the west branch of Rock river, and is about 30 miles distant. The congregation averaged from sixty to seventy; and I think the Church may be yet organized there to advantage, especially as several are already acquainted with the Liturgy, and three are communicants. I have been solicited to visit Janesville, and the Blue Mounds; but have not yet been able to comply with the request. Bishop Kemper has informed me that some prayer books are on the way, for which I am truly thankful; though I fear there is not enough, as they are needed in every place where I have been. Many poor families are even without bibles, and how are these to be supplied? I have officiated twice nearly every Lord's day, and not unfrequently had a third service. I have performed the service and preached at two funerals, one at Cross-Plains, 15 miles distant, the other in Jefferson, distant about 30 miles. I have baptized as yet no adults, and but one infant. Three individuals at Jefferson are expecting confirmation when Bishop Kemper returns on his way to Green Bay. This Territory is fast populating; settlements and villages are rapidly growing. Ministers of different denominations find their way into them; but where are our clergy? Shall the ground here be lost for years, if not for ever? That it may not, depends, with the blessing of heaven, upon ourselves. If clergymen are willing to leave their present homes and endure hardships and privations, for the sake of Christ and the Church, and our brethren are willing to stay their hands, the harvest in this great field will be saved. I have frequently found ministers of other denominations, but seldom have I seen any of our own clergy; although I am sure if some of them would come into this far western world, they, above all others, would be the most welcome.

FROM THE REV. R. F. CADLE, MISSIONARY AT PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.

Fort Crawford, Oct. 1, 1839.

Since the first of July, I have officiated twice on each Sunday at this post up to the eighth of September. I have been disabled from performing any services in consequence of sickness on Sundays, the 15th, the 22d, and the 29th of September. On the 8th of July I attended the funeral of a child at Fort Crawford,

on which occasion I delivered an address. I attended on the 12th of August, the funeral of an adult at this Fort, and preached.

IOWA.

FROM THE REV. J. BATCHELDER, MISSIONARY AT BURLINGTON.

Burlington, Sept. 17, 1839.

In making up my quarterly report, I have nothing of interest to relate. The summer is the most unfavorable season for missionary operations in the towns of the West. The people are much dispersed, and a large part of those who remain are either sick, or are constantly engaged in attendance on the sick.

Much of the time for the last quarter I have myself been sick. My health is now improving, but my family are yet ill. I have continued to preach and to perform other duties of my office, so far as the state of my health would permit. Besides preaching I have attended ten funerals and solemnized one marriage. There is certainly a very favorable opportunity for the establishment of the Church in this place at the present time. The chief obstacle in the way, is the want of a place of worship. I hope, as soon as the sick shall have recovered, and the absent returned, there will be exertion made to supply this defect. The expenses of building here are very extravagant; at the same time there is but very little money in the country. All the money which is brought here, immediately finds its way back again through the land office and the merchants. These are some of the difficulties, of which persons, unacquainted with the West, can form no adequate idea. If our patience and perseverance are continued, they, no doubt, may and will be surmounted in time.

MISSOURI.

FROM THE REV. F. F. PEAKE, MISSIONARY AT BOONVILLE.

Boonville, Sept. 28, 1839.

The frequency with which I have communicated with the Committee of late, renders a long report at this time, in some measure, unnecessary. There have been no material changes since the date of my last—the prospect of obtaining ministerial aid is no fairer than it was then. I have written to several of our brethren, on the Bishop's authority and recommendation, but as yet have received no answers. The delay encourages me to hope that when their answers do come, some of them at least may prove favorable. I should have been weary of waiting long since, were it not for the conviction, cheering as it is certain, that the work is in God's hands, and the times and the seasons, and the means for carrying it on, are all of his own appointment. It rests, therefore, with his servants simply to do their duty and leave the rest to him. Yet when one looks over the length and breadth of this vast field, already ripe for the harvest, it is saddening to reflect that such favorable opportunities of building

up the Zion of our God, should all be lost for want of a few more men : I trust some of them may yet be improved.

Since the commencement of the summer I have confined my labors more exclusively to this place, because it was difficult for me to leave it for any length of time ; and my efforts also seem more needed here than at the other stations, as the congregations are much larger. At Fayette I have preached only eight times during the present quarter, and attended one funeral. Prospects there are encouraging still. We want a missionary there soon. The Church has now been fairly tested; and a great impediment in her progress has thus been removed. Here at Boonville I have preached eighteen times—baptized one infant—performed the marriage service once—and attended three funerals. Number of communicants about ten—amount of collections \$7 50.

Steamboat Ephasic, Mo. River, Oct. 18, 1839.

Events which, at the date of my last communication, I did not anticipate, render it necessary for me thus early to send the Committee another. I am now on my return from St. Louis, whither I had accompanied my wife and child on their way to the East. While in St. Louis, the Bishop requested me to leave Boonville for awhile and become his assistant in the parish of Christ Church in that city, with the understanding, however, that I am to be detained there only till another can be obtained. The Bishop, knowing all the circumstances, must be the proper judge as to the expediency of the arrangement ; therefore I have cheerfully yielded to it.

Meanwhile all my plans for extensive usefulness at Boonville must remain "in statu quo." Yet if the cause in Missouri should suffer from this step, I should never cease to regret it. We will hope for the best. If I can return in the Spring I may be enabled to enter the field again with fresh vigor. Meanwhile, if another can be found to take that place, then I can throw myself into the lower end of the "big parish," and operate in Columbia, Fulton, Jefferson City, &c. Boonville I consider a desirable station for any missionary. The city is growing rapidly ; the society is very pleasant. An eligible site has been given for a church, and some \$320 have already been deposited for the erection of a building. My present plan is, to use every exertion, both here and at the East, to raise funds sufficient to build a neat edifice next summer. Even should I, on returning, go to Fayette or Columbia, and some one else be placed at Boonville, it would neither alter this plan, nor lessen my earnest desire to see the church firmly established in Boonville first, because that is the most important point west of St. Louis.

ILLINOIS.

FROM THE REV. J. DE PUI, MISSIONARY AT DIXONVILLE.

Dixonville, Sept. 18, 1839.

I am just recovering from an attack of intermittent fever. It

was not long in its duration, nor very virulent in its nature. The fever and ague has prevailed this summer to the usual extent among the inhabitants upon the river; while, a few miles off from the river, the country has been unusually healthy. There is scarcely a family in my neighborhood and parish wherein some one or more of its members have not been attacked with this fever. I have seen a whole family prostrated by it, none being left to attend them.

The prospect of obtaining a more suitable place of worship has been very discouraging. The proprietors have given us a lot in the most eligible part of the town for the erection of a church building. We now talk of removing a half finished school-house upon it, and finishing it off to answer the purposes both of a school-house and place of public worship. How we shall succeed in the accomplishment of this project, in the present state of sickness and difficulty, I cannot tell.

I have officiated at seven funerals—all adults but one. I have solemnized one marriage, and administered the Lord's Supper to four communicants, (the number being so small on account of bad weather.) I have preached once or twice on every Lord's day, and have on several Sundays performed divine service and preached at a place called Buffalo Grove, about 12 miles distant from Dixonville. I have found a few there that have been brought up in the ways of the Church; and the congregations have been respectable as to numbers.

FROM THE REV. S. CHASE, MISSIONARY AT ROBIN'S NEST.

Robin's Nest, Sept. 28, 1839.

I left my former station Ottawa, on July 17, at the request of Bishop Chase, and removed to this place. Since my last report I have regularly celebrated the services of the Church, and preached on each Sunday with the exception of three, when I was prevented by sickness. I officiated twice in Ottawa, once at St. John's church, Lower Kickapoo, and the rest of the time at Robin's Nest. The congregation at this place is generally as large as can assemble in the Bishop's house. We hope before long that the chapel of Jubilee College will be at least so far completed, that it can be occupied for public worship, when the number of the congregation will be much increased. The number of communicants attached to Christ Church, Robin's Nest, is 42.

I have been prevented from officiating at St. John's Church, Lower Kickapoo, except as above, on account of ill health. Some ten or twelve communicants, mostly English, belong to that parish. They intend next season to erect a church. There I baptized two infants. A considerable portion of my time, since the first of September, has been spent in visiting the sick, and endeavoring to administer to their spiritual as well as temporal wants. Many of the dispensations of Providence in this respect have, I trust, been blessings in disguise.

FROM THE REV. J. SELLWOOD, MISSIONARY AT MENDON.

Mendon, Oct. 1, 1839.

I write under painful circumstances. Last Saturday I started for Warsaw with the intention of officiating there the following day, but Divine Providence saw fit to prevent me. The horse I was riding took fright and I was thrown off and fractured one of my legs.

Since my last report I have preached at Mendon 19 times. The attendance on the regular services of the Church is in general pretty good; but I do not see so abundant fruits of my labors as I could wish. The church edifice will soon be completed. Two of the communicants have removed. I have officiated at the funeral of a child of one of my parishioners.

At Warsaw I have officiated five times, and once at Monticello, 30 miles distant, a place I never visited before; and also at Columbus, three times. At the request of Bishop Chase, I have visited Pittsfield, the county seat of Pike county, some fifty or sixty miles distant, twice, and officiated five times; and on my way home, at different places, also twice, and baptized two children.

FROM THE REV. C. DRESSER, MISSIONARY AT SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield, Oct. 4, 1839.

Since I last wrote I have regularly officiated in this place every Sunday but one. I have also baptized an infant, solemnized a marriage, admitted one to the Communion, and officiated at the funeral of another communicant. I have preached once also in the village of Waverly, and had made arrangements to visit Pittsfield and some other places in the same direction, but was prevented by sickness in my family—not however of the members of my family, for we have all enjoyed remarkably good health—but of one in want, whom we took in.

Had we a few ministers here who could spend most of their time in itinerating, looking after the scattered sheep of our fold, and officiating statedly in the villages every year springing up, and ultimately confining their efforts to two or three where the prospects were most encouraging, I doubt not much in this way would be done for the future growth and prosperity of the diocese. A gentleman in the neighborhood of Waverly, and he in very moderate circumstances, told me he would very cheerfully pledge himself to pay fifty dollars a year to a missionary who should come among them once a month, and co-operate in the establishment of the Church. At present our number is so small, and they in situations so remote one from another, and where their attention is so constantly required at home, that it is impossible to do much in this way.

We have the promise of a visit from our Bishop next Sunday. Should he come, it will be the first time my pulpit has been supplied by another, since I came here. To be so entirely cut

off from clerical intercourse is one among the discouraging circumstances in the situation of a western missionary. Still I do not despair of the ultimate establishment of the Church here.

KENTUCKY.

FROM THE REV. N. N. COWGILL, MISSIONARY AT MAYSVILLE.

Maysville, September 28, 1839.

I have little to write that will encourage the Committee in sustaining this station, or show that the word of the Lord has prospered in my hands.

Many that attended our worship in this place during the first three months, I have found, were attracted chiefly by the novelty of our services. Some, I have reason to believe, do not now come, for fear they might be expected to contribute towards the support of this mission during these hard times. To some of the few who attend, I think God is blessing the word preached.

In Washington our congregations remain good. There we have two communicants; here we have five, one having been added since my last report. Had they the means, much would be done for the Church; but they are poor as to this world.

I have officiated twice every Sunday, alternately in this place and Washington, with the exception of two Sundays spent in Louisville; and have also officiated at one burial.

FROM THE REV. F. B. NASH, MISSIONARY AT PARIS.

Paris, Sept. 29, 1839.

I have but few changes either in the condition or prospects of the Church at Paris to report at the close of the present quarter. We have had our usual services regularly every Sunday morning in Paris; and with two or three exceptions, every Sunday evening in its neighborhood. I have also officiated at one funeral.

We made a collection yesterday for the missionary fund, amounting to a little upwards of \$15; which, with nearly \$2 contributed upon other occasions, I shall pay over to the agent at Louisville, in a few days.

FROM THE REV. T. E. PAINE, MISSIONARY AT PRINCETON.

Princeton, Sept. 30, 1839.

For the greater part of the last quarter, there having been a vacation in the college, our congregations here have been temporarily diminished. Four Sundays I have spent at other places, where I supposed I could do more good; one in Hopkinsville, two in Tennessee, and one in Trenton. The interest in our favor is slowly but perceptibly growing. I have officiated on each of my regular visits to the neighboring towns, from one to three times, as I could find opportunity, and on week days when I could.

I can repeat, what I have formerly said, that I have full confidence in the eventual success of the Church in this region;

but that success will only be the result of long and patient perseverance.

Trenton, of which I spoke formerly, needs a missionary much; and if Smithland could be supplied, it ought to be, or we shall lose our foothold. I have endeavored without success to obtain some school teachers, of our Church. They would be of immense importance to our cause. At Cadiz, at this place, at Eddyville and Smithland, there are now vacancies which would afford salaries that would be considered large, at the North. And a zealous Churchman, in the schools at these places, could do the work of a missionary.

The season has been very sickly, and one member of my family is now prostrated by the epidemic fever of the country.

FROM THE REV. M. F. MAURY, MISSIONARY AT DANVILLE.

Danville, Sept. 28, 1839.

The Church in this place has been opened regularly every Sunday; and I have officiated eight times in the country. I have made arrangements to officiate alternately at two places, both about five miles from Danville; so that my time will now be regularly, and I trust usefully, occupied. The congregations at these two country stations have been good; the audience attentive to the word spoken, and desirous that I should continue my services. I have spared no pains to make the people acquainted with the Church, and their prejudices seem to wane as they know more of her customs and claims.

The Rev. Mr. Jackson, of Louisville, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Smith, spent four or five days with us, in August. The Church was then opened two days in succession, and the congregations were quite large. I have administered the holy Communion here twice, and have baptized an infant.

I have also visited Harrodsburg, a village about ten miles distant, but there seemed to be no opening there for the Church.

TENNESSEE.

FROM THE REV. A. A. MULLER, D. D., MISSIONARY AT CLARKSVILLE.

Clarksville, Oct. 1, 1839.

The action of the Committee, in re-adopting this place as a station for a short time, has awakened a just feeling, among the people, of their responsibility as members of Christ's mystical body. The fruits of this feeling will be seen, I trust, in their future exertions to preserve the faith once delivered to the saints, and to cherish those offices of the Church, which are blessed as the public means of grace. At the visitation of our esteemed diocesan, who was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Leacock, of Franklin, the services were productive of feelings of deep devotion among the people; and the effects of that happy occasion are still felt and seen in the increased desire which is manifesting itself in this community, to know more of him,

"whom to know is life eternal." At the Bishop's visitation, six persons received the rite of confirmation, and two adults and seven children were admitted into Christian covenant by the sacrament of baptism. Present number of communicants, (2 having removed,) 15; marriages, 2; funeral, 1; families attached to the congregation, 20; Sunday school teachers, 6; scholars, 60.

The services are stately performed at the Cumberland chapel, Stewart county, on the first Lord's day of every month. Families attached to that chapel, 8; baptisms, 2; marriage, 1; burial, 1.

MISSISSIPPI.

FROM THE REV. M. L. FORBES, MISSIONARY AT COLUMBUS.

Columbus, Sept. 22, 1839.

By the blessing of God I have been sustained in keeping up the services of the Church regularly, as heretofore, twice on each Lord's day; with the exception of one, when, by invitation, I officiated some fifteen miles in the country, for a large and attentive congregation. Three persons have been admitted to the Communion; but as two have removed out of the parish, and one has gone home, as we trust, to glory, our number of communicants remains thirty-nine. Three infants have been baptized, one marriage solemnized, and the burial service performed over two children and one adult. We have had a good deal of malignant sickness in the surrounding country, and several deaths, while the town has continued, thus far, comparatively healthy.

We are getting over, by degrees, our embarrassments. Our church debt is reduced to \$2,500, half of which must be paid in a few days, and the balance during the course of next year. When this matter is entirely settled, I believe my congregation will be able to sustain their minister without aid from the missionary funds; but until that time, the vestry do not feel themselves able to assume his entire support.

FROM THE REV. C. A. FOSTER, MISSIONARY AT HOLLY SPRINGS.

Holly Springs, Oct. 1, 1839.

The attendance upon the services of the Church has continued to be good. Much seriousness and becoming devotion have lately been manifested both at this place and at Salem. I trust that God, in his infinite mercy, is working in this people both to will and to do of his own good pleasure. We labor, however, under great disadvantages in the want of prayer books. We could distribute hundreds if we had them, and thus let the people examine and be persuaded that genuine, fervid piety is diffused throughout the prayers of the Church. Let me once more entreat assistance in this particular. I earnestly request a supply of prayer books.

A bible for the desk has been presented to the Church in

Holly Springs, and the county police have purchased and given to us a very eligible town lot, chosen by ourselves, for the erection of our church edifice. It is situated in the very heart of the town. I think we shall have the building up in the course of the ensuing year. The one at Salem goes up immediately. The vestry of that parish met yesterday to choose its location.

At Holly Springs, families, 15; communicants, (added, 1,) 15; marriage, 1; public services performed, 18.

At Salem, families, 5; communicants, 7; baptized, (infant,) 1; public services performed, 6. The want of accommodations prevented my having more public services at the latter place. May the Holy Spirit hold up my hands, and continually grant his servant the refreshing strength that is needful to carry on the work committed to him.

FROM THE REV. G. R. PINCHING, MISSIONARY AT PRESTON, &c.

Preston, (Grenada P. O.) Oct. 1, 1839.

Nothing particularly worthy of notice has occurred at this station since my last report, which was forwarded on the first of July. I have continued to officiate alternately at Preston, Tuscahoma, and Tallahatchee, with the exception of two Sundays; one, the 7th of July, at Tuscahoma, where I was punctual in attendance, but in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, there was no congregation; the other, the 15th of September, at the school-house in Tallahatchee county, where I was also punctual, but found the house undergoing alterations, in consequence of which the people did not assemble. It will be completed before the day appointed for the next service.

I continue to have a Sunday school at this village whenever I officiate here. Baptisms, (infants,) 2. I am in great want of prayer books and Sunday school books; and, until this want is in some measure supplied, I shall labor to great disadvantage.

I have been much encouraged in finding several Episcopal families, some of whom had formerly been parishioners of the late Bishop Ravenscroft; and in one, the Bishop had resided a considerable time. From the known character of that zealous advocate of our Apostolic institutions, it need hardly be added, that these members of his flock are truly Episcopal, and attached to our worship and distinctive principles. They consequently felt the privation of their religious privileges the more sensibly, of which they have been totally destitute since their removal to this country, in 1834.

ALABAMA.

FROM THE REV. F. B. LEE, MISSIONARY AT CARLOWVILLE.

Carlowville, Sept. 10, 1839.

An attack of sickness has prevented my furnishing my quarterly report at the proper time. In the latter part of February last, I entered upon my duties as missionary in this place. I

found a respectable number of Episcopalians who had organized themselves into a parish, that they might be provided with the form of worship to which they had been accustomed. They were seconded in their efforts by several families of other denominations, who united with us in this measure. Liberal subscriptions were made for the erection of a church, which has since been completed. During its erection divine services were performed in a log building, loaned to us for the purpose. The morning attendance was full, and that of the afternoon respectable, though diminished in consequence of many of my congregation having to ride from a distance. This difficulty has however been obviated by the erection of the church in a more central situation. The number of the congregation increases, and there is a prospect of its being greatly increased the coming year. The parish is encumbered with a debt, which will, however, be soon paid off. I have administered the sacrament of baptism to seven individuals.

This place, (it is designated Bisselton on some of the maps,) is 25 miles south of Selma, and 20 southeast of Cahawba.

FROM THE REV. L. B. WRIGHT, MISSIONARY AT SELMA.

Selma, Sept. 22, 1839.

The few friends of the Church here are anxiously looking forward to the period when they can worship God in their own consecrated house. We cannot hope to flourish as a congregation until we can enjoy this privilege. Our services are, however, well attended. During the last quarter I have buried two persons in this place, and baptized one infant at Cahawba. At the latter place our congregations are quite respectable in numbers, and highly intelligent. At the request of the vestry I shall give them a regular portion of my services.

FROM THE REV. R. G. HAYS, MISSIONARY AT WETUMPKA.

Wetumpka, Sept. 24, 1839.

I have performed the morning service and preached ten Sundays since my last report, nine of which I have officiated at my station in this place, and once at a place of worship twelve miles distant, at the desire of some Episcopal families spending the summer in its vicinity. Two Sundays I was unable to officiate on account of sickness. I have performed the marriage ceremony once, and the funeral service twice. My sickness prevented the administration of baptism to three candidates. The Holy Communion has not been administered owing to the distance of any one in priest's orders, and the danger of travelling at this season of the year. I still have the gratification of officiating for a large and respectable congregation, and of witnessing an increasing interest in the Church service. I have labored in much weakness from the feeble state of my health, and am now confined to my room by a relapse of bilious fever. However, I hope to be able to resume my duties in a few days.

FROM THE REV. W. A. HARRIS, MISSIONARY AT TUSCUMBIA.

Tuscumbia, Oct. 1, 1839.

Owing to the scarcity of money, and the pressure of the times, we have been unable to do any thing more towards the completion of the church at Florence, than to make it comfortable for the winter. In another year I hope we shall be able to have it ready for consecration.

At Tuscumbia we labor under very great disadvantage from the want of a church building. Our services are held in a room which is used for balls, military trainings, and political meetings, and is inconvenient as a place of worship; but it is the only place we can obtain. The increase of both congregations is and will be very gradual for some time to come, yet I think it will be sure. Though we have opposition and strong prejudices to overcome in both places, we confidently believe that the promise of Christ to his Church that "the gates of hell shall not prevail against it," will be fully verified, and that her enemies will not only be made to tremble at her power and her holiness, but will also be constrained to admit that this is none other than the house of God, and the very gate of heaven. This has already in some instances been the case. God grant that it may continue to be so; and to his name be the glory.

Our congregation at Tuscumbia is composed of persons, who, though they have a willing mind, have not the means of contributing much towards the erection of a church. This place has suffered greatly by the late pressure, but should times become better, we shall make an effort to erect a very plain church, and intend to apply to our northern brethren, who are more highly favored, for assistance. We can obtain a lot, and shall be able to raise several hundred dollars should business revive.

I have distributed a number of tracts, which, generally speaking, have been very well received. I have also given some to a friend of the Church, to be distributed through the country, and he has applied to me for more.

Considering the unfavorable circumstances under which our services were established, the opposition we met with, the strong prejudices to be overcome, and the general disregard of religion which prevailed, we have reason to thank God and praise his holy name.

Baptisms, (adult, 1, children, 8,) 9; marriage, 1; communicants, in Florence, (added, 2,) 9; in Tuscumbia, (added, 1,) 7.

FOREIGN.

ATHENS.

FROM THE REV. J. H. HILL.

Athens, August 10, 1839.

I feel it impossible to leave as sheep without a shepherd, that numerous flock, to whom it is our privilege to dispense spiritual sustenance. All around us is moral desolation. As far as ex-

ternals are concerned, we find, indeed, much that agrees with our own views of what is scriptural; but we are made to feel very painfully, every day, that the soul of christianity is wanting. And it is for this purpose of reviving, by the Spirit of truth, this dull and lifeless form, by endeavoring to raise up spiritual members who shall bring it back to its ancient purity, that I am compelled to remain, or rather that I think it my privilege to remain and labor, sacrificing the dearest wish of my heart,* if by any means this most desirable object can be accomplished. It is for this that we desire to add stone to stone, and building to building, because we are sure that every soul brought under the roof, will be brought under Gospel influence, and will be prepared to speak of things not known or heard of beyond its walls. Daily facts come under our observation of the transforming power of divine truth, and God is here raising up babes and sucklings, to declare his praise and to speak of the truth as it is in Jesus. During the past year many have come to us who knew nothing of the Gospel, but by the hearing of the ear; and some could scarcely say as much as that. Now they are intelligent on all subjects connected with the Scriptures. Along with scriptural knowledge derived from reading the historical parts of the Bible, they acquire a taste for the doctrines of God's word to which they listen with the deepest interest, and many have "become transformed by the renewing of their minds." Many of them are "preachers of righteousness" within the circle of their kindred and acquaintance; and some we know have been the means of "turning the hearts of the disobedient" to an anxious inquiry about the way of the "wisdom of the just." The solicitude of parents to place their children under our care is truly astonishing; and what is equally surprising, this anxiety is not so much on account of the superior advantages of a secular nature which they enjoy here, as they themselves frequently acknowledge, as of the great attention paid to their religious instruction, and to their morals. On this point there can be no question. We do not write at random, but have abundant proofs of the fact. We have, it is true, as much as possible, endeavored to have every thing of the very best, in every department; for we know very well that nothing inferior or superficial ever has succeeded here, or ever will succeed; but every thing is bound and cemented by the religion of Jesus Christ. Upon this foundation we began, and it is upon this account that we have been enabled "to bring forth the head stone" with rejoicings. We are now in a city set on a hill, and this institution is pointed at from far and near, as possessing that which can no where else be found. Its beneficial effects are felt, although they who experience them, are not able to define precisely what it is which makes it differ from every thing else of the kind. They do not know that the principle upon which it is carried on, and upon

* Proposed visit to the United States.—Ed.

which our success is derived, is to do every thing "as unto the Lord."

From what I have already said the Committee will be prepared to hear that the mission under our care is in a course of successful operation. So far from sustaining any drawback, we have been continually advancing, increasing in numbers, increasing in influence, increasing in solid and permanent usefulness. To effect this we have been obliged to take some steps to which I have adverted in my last letter. The Committee will have kept in mind the gradual increase of the institution by the accession of pupils from abroad, by which means we have been enabled to sustain it more liberally than if we depended solely upon America.

The Committee, I am sure, are perfectly satisfied that we have but one object in view, and that a holy one. And although Providence has called us to extend to the higher classes in this country an education suited to their future prospects in life, we have endeavored to take advantage of it as a blessed means of promoting the great objects we have in view, without which we should scarcely have thought it worthy our attention at least, although of eminent importance in itself. It will be quite apparent to the Committee, that as the number of females under our immediate care at home has been doubled within the past year, there must have been a great increase of labor devolving upon those who have so long borne the burden and heat of the day. The great difficulty in getting persons properly qualified from the United States, and the pressing wants of other missions, deterred us from applying to the Committee. We are, however, perfectly satisfied with the selection to which Providence has directed us. (*See p. 188.*)

The Committee will be gratified to learn that we are beginning to enjoy the fruits of our labor, in seeing the gradual increase of female schools under the direction of our pupils. In May last two of our dear girls, two whom we reckon among the most enlightened and the best instructed, have gone out to take charge of government female schools. The one is Marigo Calavrea, of Tenos, who has been unto us as a daughter for many years—a girl of rare qualities, and although still very young, very competent to conduct a female school. She was examined by the Director General of Public Schools, assisted by some of the Professors—among others, by Missael, Professor of Theology. Her examination was highly spoken of. She received her diploma, and has been sent to Hydra, at the particular request of some of the primates of that island. She has already a very flourishing school, conducted on Gospel principles, for she is a very intelligent and enlightened young christian. Her school in fact, though a government one, may be considered almost as a branch of our own establishment, where the Gospel is read and taught, and where order and good morals are held up by the example as well as precept of our dear young *élève*. The

second girl, Catharina Statonny, of Andros, is also a girl of approved piety, very conscientious in all duties, and well informed. She has been sent to Tenos, with a government diploma, to assist in the large school there. She was one of the twelve government beneficiaries. Marigo was one of our own. A third has gone to Aracooa, a village on Mount Parnassus, where her brother is government public teacher, and she will aid him by taking charge of the girls. She was also a government beneficiary. We trust these girls will be kept faithful to the light they have received, and from the snares of the world. We are of course very anxious on their account. We can only commend them to the grace and protection of Almighty God, and counsel them as often as possible by our letters, and by frequent visits, as opportunity allows.

Our annual vacation, commencing on the 11th of July, was preceded, as usual, by an examination of the high school, and in general of all the pay scholars, at our own house. It continued three days, and was certainly well attended each day by the parents and friends of the pupils, and by a few others whom we invited. The classes were not only examined by their own teachers, but by such of the Professors of the university and gymnasium as happened to be present. Among others the Rev. Archimandrite Missael, who is at the head of the theological school in the university, examined them on sacred history, sacred geography, and the catechism. Both he and all who heard their answers, were astonished at their proficiency and their perfect acquaintance with the sacred scriptures. Their proficiency, in sacred music especially, delighted the parents and others present; in fact it would have done credit to such young performers any where. Among other sacred pieces they sung in English, the "Hallelujah Chorus," "Vital Spark," Before Jehovah's Awful Throne," and in Greek, the "Te Deum," "Gloria in Excelsis," &c. They have learned a good many of our choice Church hymns—such of them as can understand English—and several anthems. Miss G. Walsh has a fine collection of excellent sacred music, and under her instructions they make great progress in this important part of divine worship.

The whole of our three days examination was one continued fête. These seasons tend very much to strengthen our stakes by exerting renewed interests among all classes of people. I have omitted to mention quite an important event, viz; a visit from Her Majesty, the Queen of Greece—the first she has paid to our schools. She is very young and very modest, and it appears she had been expecting us to invite a visit, which however was contrary to our principles. Her visit was very agreeable to us, and, as we learn, very gratifying to her. She seemed much interested in all she saw; and she left nothing unseen, visiting all our schools, both those at our own house, and those at the school-house. She was attended by two ladies of her household, one of whom is an

excellent and most benevolent German lady, a Protestant, who has been with the queen since her birth ; the other, a maid of honor, was Miss Botzaris, a daughter of the famous Marco Botzaris. We learned from the former, a day or two afterwards, that the queen could talk of nothing else but of our schools, and that she related, with much enthusiasm to the king, all she had seen and heard during her visit. This visit took place immediately after the Easter holidays.

I intended to have given you some interesting account of our preparation, for the Communion, of our dear girls at the Easter festival, showing the striking improvement they have made in spiritual knowledge, but I must reserve this for a future letter.

Our dear friends and patrons, the Bracebridges, after a visit of about six months, finally left us to return home on the 19th of April, and as they had determined to go by the way of the Danube, they earnestly entreated Mrs. Hill to accompany them to Constantinople. We all agreed that she ought to go, hoping it would strengthen her for the fatigues of the approaching summer. Her strength often fails, though hitherto she has enjoyed very good health. She reluctantly consented, yielding only to our unanimous wish. She was absent from Greece only five weeks, and from home not quite seven weeks. Her quarantine of 12 days I contrived that she should pass at the Piræus, where she could hear from and see her family every day. She was much gratified and strengthened by this jaunt, during which she visited Broosa and Nice. At Smyrna, where she did not land, they took on board Dr. and Mrs. Robertson and family, and in company with them she had the rare good fortune to visit all the Mosques of Constantinople, including the famed St. Sophia. The opportunity I believe was owing to the circumstance that a firman had been granted to some newly arrived ambassador, who on such occasions usually invites all strangers, who make application, to accompany his cortege. Mrs. Hill had the gratification also, at that time, to see the Sultan Mahmoud. This was almost the last time he appeared in public. In four weeks afterwards he was no more.

Immediately after our examination was over, Mrs. Hill, who had previously been much exhausted in preparing for the exhibition, became seriously ill, and for two weeks, was confined to her bed. Her disorder was pleurisy. She was nearly two weeks more recovering her strength. I am happy to say she is now as well as ever, and is busily occupied in preparing for the re-opening of our schools on the 28th inst. During the last two or three weeks I have not been quite well, owing, I believe, to the excessive and long continued heats, which incapacitate one from taking exercise in the open air. We have never known such a summer since we have been in Greece. Since the month of June, the thermometer has ranged from 87° to 97° in the least exposed and coolest parts of our house, and we have had none of our usual refreshing sea-breezes to temper the heated

atmosphere, and no rain in Attica since the month of May; but a daily succession of violent northerly winds which here in the summer are scorching blasts. The effect has been seriously felt by us all, inducing an extraordinary degree of lassitude. Perhaps some excuse may be found for the remissness acknowledged by me in the former part of my letter, from all the circumstances just related, and I assure you they have had no little influence both upon my spirits and my bodily health.

During the whole spring and summer I have conducted the service of the English Church alone. I have preached every Sunday this year except two, when I was indisposed. Mr. Leeves and family are in the country, and do not return till October next. I have just received cheerful letters from Mr. Benton.

CHINA.

FROM THE REV. W. J. BOONE, M. D.

Batavia, 3d April, 1839.

A most painful opportunity of addressing you is afforded by the departure of the last remaining brother of the two, who came out as the first missionaries from our Church to the heathen.

Mysterious indeed is the dispensation of God, which has thus, in the short space of four years, returned them both to the bosom of the Church from which they came; but wise doubtless it is, and we will say "righteous art thou, O God, in all thy ways," and blessed be thy holy name. Perhaps it is designed to awaken our candidates for orders and younger brothers in the ministry, to a more earnest and prayerful consideration of their personal responsibility and connection with this department of the Church's labors. Since the impulse (given, as I firmly believe, by the Holy Spirit) to the Church at the time of the coming out of these brethren, scarce any who were not debating then with themselves their duty to the heathen, have offered their services to the Committee. Soon after they sailed, or about that time, if I am not mistaken, eight or ten candidates for orders came forward, saying each man, "here am I, send me." But it is now a long time since we have heard of any similar movement in the ranks of our younger brethren. But should not the return of these brethren from China speak in a tenfold louder voice, to constrain all who are in circumstances to do so, to inquire if it is not their duty to come and fill up the gap, than their coming out did? I desire to lift my feeble voice on the occasion, and say to them, a great breach has been made—one of our outposts has been almost entirely driven in, and it is not too much to say that the advance of our whole portion of the Church militant may be much affected by the promptitude and efficiency with which this post is succored and sustained.

But our dear brother's services are, I trust, only suspended for a season, not lost. I think he ought and should be encour-

raged to return, if his health is restored upon a residence of twelve or eighteen months at home. We may hope he would not feel the effects of the climate by any means so much, should he be able to return with good health. The four years he has spent here have no doubt very much accustomed his constitution to the temperature of this climate, and though he cannot recover strength here, I should hope he could retain it.

Our arrangements were all made for this year before he concluded to return, in consequence of which, the engagements into which we have entered are entirely too much for me to sustain with advantage for any length of time, and make progress in the language. Our engagements are such, too, that our faith is pledged for the continuance for some years of present efforts. Having been so much impeded by the constant change of scholars, brother L. demanded a promise of each parent, upon the admission of a child, that he should be continued for several years, which of course pledges us, if possible, to sustain it for the same length of time. Here is a most interesting school, (only outside school at Batavia, for Mr. Medhurst failed in getting even one this year.) which any brother may superintend, after being here four months, which I fear must suffer until some one will come to my assistance, for, as I shall now proceed to tell you, I have an abundance of work with a school in our own yard.

Encouraged by the very liberal donations of Mrs. Gibbs and other ladies in Charleston, we determined, upon consultation, (not then thinking brother L. would be obliged to return) that it was best to open upon our premises a school for Chinese children, to teach English and Chinese, and to open it this year.

They study Chinese five hours a day, and English three, in which they are taught by both Mrs. B. and myself, she instructing the younger and I the elder boys. We have had them with us now about one month, and have felt much happier since their admission. We feel as if we are now really and practically at work about our great business, that we have some objects brought near upon which our sympathies can rest and centre. The children are all very anxious to learn, and are thus far tractable and apparently happy. We cannot but believe, that the blessing of our gracious Saviour will rest upon our undertaking; and we are sanguine in our hopes that many will be called of God to proclaim in China, where we cannot now go, that truth which I am endeavoring day by day, with his blessing, to instil into their minds. God grant that our anticipations may be realized a thousand fold.

We are both now satisfied that this should be the location of our mission; indeed, that there is no other place to which we can well go.

I would earnestly urge it upon the consideration of the Committee, if they have the means, whether it would not be the very best disposition they could make of any surplus funds

of the China Mission, to spend them in giving the mission a home.

This question deeply affects the system of schools which we, in common with every station in the Archipelago, have commenced ; which schools are not only important in themselves, but which experience causes us to believe hold out the only prospect of obtaining an adult congregation on Sundays. Brother L. will describe a meeting held at our house on Sunday evenings, at which between seventy and eighty children and their teachers are present, and whose parents we hope will gradually be drawn in. Sunday, it must be remembered, is a working day here like any other, and mere listlessness and want of something to do will never induce any one to attend on the services of the sanctuary. The heathen must be induced to actually forego his gains in order to give you one or two hours' attention, and this is very difficult with a Chinese man.

I will endeavor to keep every thing precisely as it is until I hear from you, when I hope to be cheered with the intelligence that I shall soon have to welcome one or two additional brethren, with their wives.

Mrs. B.'s health is quite delicate. We are both deeply affected at the return of our dear brother and at our being left alone, she being the only American lady, I believe, in Java; but we have never had more consoling convictions of the nearness of God our Saviour, or firmer assurance of hope that the end will prove that we have not labored in vain, neither run in vain.

We commend ourselves and our afflicted mission to your prayers and those of the whole Church, and may God Almighty grant that this cloud which seems almost to threaten its existence may break with blessings on our heads.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL RELATIONS OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

I. *Collection of the home revenue, and disbursement of it abroad.* These acts are altogether within the province of laymen.

II. *Selecting and educating candidates for missionary employment.* In this department there is no necessary encroachment upon Spiritual functions. Yet it may be urged that in this department, there is an approach to the peculiar province of clergymen : because spiritual persons seem the more proper judges of a candidate's fitness for missionary employment ; and it is generally admitted, that a Bishop may exercise a control over the education and training of candidates to be advanced by himself to Holy Orders. Now, in both these particulars the Church Missionary Society has carefully guarded its proceedings. The

examination of missionary candidates is referred to a clerical sub-committee; and the general committee consult and act on the report in this clerical trial and judgment. In respect of the other point, the education and training of candidates for Holy Orders the Church Missionary College, at Islington, has the sanction and approbation of the Bishop of London; who, in this country admits to Holy Orders all the Society's candidates; and his lordship has repeatedly expressed his satisfaction at the results of the system of instruction, as they have been manifested in his examinations for Holy Orders.

III. *The sending forth, to particular stations, of the missionaries thus ordained, or other clergymen who have been previously ordained.*

Here an objection against the Society has been founded on the use of the term "sending forth:" it sounds like an exercise of ecclesiastical power. But, ecclesiastically speaking, the Bishop of London "sends forth" every missionary ordained by him. The law of the land has sanctioned the two Archbishops, and the Bishop of London, in ordaining persons to officiate abroad. The Secretary of the Church Missionary Society requests, by letter, the Bishop of London to ordain in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Parliament, such and such persons, whom the Society is willing to support in some foreign station. The Bishop, by the imposition of hands, gives them authority to preach the Gospel, with a view to their foreign location. In the case of persons already in Holy Orders, who may join the Society, they may be said to go forth by their own voluntary act; but their letters of orders, given by a Bishop of our Church, are their mission and commission, ecclesiastically speaking.

Hence to call the acts of the Church Missionary Society, in selecting the station, paying the passage-money, and agreeing to provide the missionary's salary—to call these acts a *sending forth* of preachers, in an ecclesiastical sense, is to confound names with things, and to lose sight of all true Church principles.

IV. *The superintendence of missionaries in their labors among the heathen.*—In the first case, [Jurisdiction of a Colonial Bishop,] the Church Missionary Society has expressly determined, that all its ordained missionaries shall be submitted for license to the Bishop of the diocese in which they may be stationed; and that no missionary shall exercise his spiritual functions in such diocese without a license. The Society has further recognised the uncontrolled discretion of the Bishop to grant or withhold his license, and the propriety of specifying in such license a particular district as the field of labor; so that a missionary cannot be removed from one district to another without the sanction of the Bishop.

If it be asked, What are the checks and safeguards against the undue exercise of this discretionary power of the Bishop?—it may be replied in the words of the Bishop of Calcutta in a letter to the Parent Society, April 12, 1837:—"We are not to

take it for granted that discretionary power will be abused ; but, on the contrary, to provide, by a cheerful and friendly spirit and conduct, against the likelihood of such occurrence. If the event of arbitrary conduct should arise, or be supposed to arise, the remedies are—public opinion—an appeal to the Archbishop—and the Society's refusing to make other appointments and locations than those unreasonably objected to. Nothing is the least likely (and probability is the guide of life) to arise to impede or cramp the Committee, since they unquestionably and avowedly possess—the choice of men—the appointment of spheres of labor—the temporal power, including the pecuniary support."

But, though the Bishop's license is at once the pledge and proof that the Society's missionaries are under Episcopal superintendence and jurisdiction, and that the spiritual oversight rests altogether with the Bishop ; yet the Society may seem to some persons, to keep up a kind of spiritual jurisdiction and oversight, by requiring accounts from the missionaries of all their proceedings, and by giving them directions, from time to time, which may bear upon their spiritual duties. But it must be remembered, that the Society stands toward its missionaries in the relation of trustees of the funds out of which their salaries are paid.

It remains to consider the case of those stations which are extra-diocesan ; i. e. where there is no Colonial Bishop of the Church of England having jurisdiction over them.

In these cases the Society has endeavored to procure for such stations the benefits of the Episcopal Office from the nearest Bishop of the Church of England. Application was made by the Committee, both to the late and to the present Bishop of Madras, to extend as far as circumstances would admit, these benefits to the Mission in Travancore ; which, as an independent state, not forming a part of the British dominions, was not included in the Diocese of Madras. A similar application was made on behalf of the New-Zealand Mission, to the Bishop of Australia ; who at once acceded to the request, and kindly promised to visit New-Zealand as soon as his other duties would permit ; stating, in a letter to the Society's representatives at Sydney, " It is highly satisfactory to me, that our friends at home are taking a view of these things, which proves them to belong not only to a Missionary, but also to a Church Society."

In viewing the ecclesiastical relations of the Church Missionary Society, there are two or three points which it seems very important to notice.

1. Missionary operations, as they are conducted by the Church Missionary Society, though apparently anomalous in the system of the Church of England, are yet in strict conformity with its constitution and principles ; they are analogous to many other instances of voluntary exertion for the extension of true religion within the Church, in which ecclesiastical authority and lay co-operation unite for the accomplishment of the same end : so that these operations may be regarded as the acts of the

Church of England, putting forth its energy for the conversion of the heathen world. For it has been shown that the Bishops of the Church, under the authority of the law of the land, ordain and send forth our missionaries—that these missionaries are licensed and superintended abroad, in every case where it is practicable, by Colonial Bishops of the Church of England, as are the other clergymen of the Church officiating in the same colony. The services, which the missionaries perform, are in strict conformity with the Ritual and Discipline of the Church. Even in the few cases in which Lutheran clergymen are employed, this rule is observed; and all the congregations which are gathered into the fold of Christ, are trained up as members of the Church established in this land.

And here it may be observed, that nothing less than the sanction of a duly-assembled Convocation can more fully identify the acts of any Missionary Society, within the Church of England, with the Church.* Without such sanction, all associations of Churchmen must stand in the same position. Still further, not to notice the present abeyance of Convocations, it may be asserted that even if the Church were to assemble in her Provincial Convocations, and to decree and to regulate missionary operations, such proceedings could not essentially add to, nor alter, those important particulars, which, under present circumstances, entitle the operations of the Church Missionary Society to be regarded as missionary operations of the united Church of England and Ireland.

2. It must be ever borne in mind, that missionary operations are, in their very nature, temporary and preparative—that they are to be gradually but eventually superseded by a different order of things, when the heathen nations shall have become christianized. In some cases, as in the West Indies, this change is farther advanced than in others. Now, it must be expected, that, in proportion as this change advances, difficulties and perplexities will arise in our ecclesiastical relations, peculiar to this *transition state*—from missionary operations, to that happy consummation when there shall be an endowed and established system of Christian instruction, and a territorial division of ministerial labor. This consummation the Church Missionary Society has ever kept in view and devoutly desired; and, as far as possible, has prepared for its approach. In an interview with the Bishop of Barbadoes, (April, 1835,) this point was expressly alluded to; and it was stated by the Committee to his lordship, “that whenever a district should be brought into the state of an organized christian community, it should assume entirely the parochial form, and cease to be occupied as a missionary station. The Bishop entirely acquiesced in this view, and only expressed his anxiety that it should not be so acted upon as prematurely to deprive a district of the missionary’s services.”

* The American Episcopal Church has in Convention thus identified itself with a Missionary Society.

3. Lastly, it must be evident, from a review of the whole subject, that our ecclesiastical relations depend, in many important respects, on a mutual confidence and good understanding between the Committee and its representatives, and the ecclesiastical authorities both at home and abroad. This must be the case, to argue upon no higher grounds, while those relations are governed by ecclesiastical laws and canons, made without reference to missionary operations, for an Established Church in a Christian country; and where so much is also necessarily left to the discretion of both parties. If we look to our home operations, the Committee places confidence in the Bishop of London, that he will continue to ordain the missionary candidates introduced to his lordship by the Society according to the provisions of the Act; and the Lord Bishop of London relies on the Committee's using every means to select, train, and duly qualify proper candidates to be thus introduced to him.

This mutual confidence and good understanding now exists, it may be thankfully asserted, between the Committee of the Society and the ecclesiastical authorities of every colonial diocese in which missionaries are laboring. And may He who is the God, *not of confusion, but of peace*, and the *great Shepherd and Bishop of souls*, unite together the hearts and hands of those who are laboring in this holy cause—"that all and every of these may in their several callings, serve truly and painfully to the glory of His name!"—[*Report 1839, Extract.*]

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF MR. LAY TO THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Every nook and corner swarm with inhabitants, who listen to the accents of their mother tongue, when they drop from the lips of a foreigner, with admiration, and catch the drift of his meaning with marks of the liveliest interest. Now, will the Christian public allow itself to be tossed to and fro with the alternation of "China open," "China not open," instead of taking advantage of what lies at our very threshold? Here we can talk with the natives at their homes, and are treated with every becoming act of courtesy. We may see them at our dwellings, and make them proud of our hospitality: we may inquire about their arts and usages, and descant upon the advantages of our own, with mental delight and instruction. Surely, I am not mistaken when I say, that these things are an earnest of something better: for the longer our books are distributed, the more acceptance they find; the more they see of our conduct, the more kindness and esteem they evince for our persons and character. I have been in the country a little more than a year; but what a change do I find in my reception among the people! A change so delightful that I never think of it without feeling the keenest sentiments of joy and thankfulness. I am most anxious that others should share with me in these senti-

ments, that something may be attempted with the patience and well-concerted effort of a permanent system.

When it shall be known in the empire, that there is an order of men who are harmless, learned, devoid of selfish projects, and kind hearted, with a graciousness of manner, this single fact will do more towards throwing open the doors that are now shut, than any other means or second cause that can be imagined. A Chinese is reared and nursed up with such a veneration for moral excellence that, whatever may be the propensities of his own evil heart, he cannot resist the force of it. He will brave an antagonist with threats and the flourish of hard words, or ensnare him with the wiles of a cautious policy; but a display of the self-denying meekness of the Gospel lays him flat. He remembers that the sages have set their stamp upon something like this; and feels the greater awe for it, because he is conscious that the semblance only, and not the substance, is found in himself.

In the refinements of social and polished life, no nation surpasses the Chinese, which renders them susceptible, in the highest degree, of any kind impression. A word uttered in the tone of civility is not thrown away upon either high or low; and such is their sagacity in translating the human countenance, that they seem to understand the feelings of a stranger at the first glance. I have been in large assemblies, where every eye was directed towards me, beaming with admiration. I felt a love toward them which they could read, and they paid me back my own with increase. To feel a complacency in them, and to mingle it with a little esteem and love, constitute the secret of managing a Chinese, be his character and situation what they may. He has too much respect for himself to sit at our feet and learn; but when placed upon the same level, his respect is just in proportion to our kindness. When I began to distribute the Scriptures, I found it a very dull business; but interest is kindling here and there, for I give my heart with the books. It is becoming fashionable to read them, and I am asked where I least expected to find any such desire. All this is the result of cultivation: and I am persuaded, if we would obtain any reward of this kind, we must be at the pains to earn it. To issue books by wholesale, and to run up an arithmetic of thousands and tens of thousands, may seem a great matter in England; but it is an infinitesimal quantity in China, for it leaves no traces behind it. Methods must be adopted to recommend the books; and there are none more efficient than the ordinary motives of friendship. If the books are read, then there is room to hope that some light may be poured into the mind; some new spirit of inquiry awakened; but if they be laid upon the shelf, our expectations are at a stand. The Chinese regard us as a gain-seeking people, with little or no moral sense, and very few of the civilities of life about us; an opinion too well founded in past experience,

and still countenanced by that infernal engine of cruelty and mischief, the opium traffic. It is difficult to convince a China-man, that we may have anything like education at home, any schools or colleges, or institutes for learned men. This has grown partly out of his ignorance, and partly from observing that we treat his arts, refinements, and opinions, with silent disdain, or the sneer of contempt. He imputes this to a want of taste, which he knows to be the fruit of culture and training; and therefore infers that we have nothing of the kind. It is high time that we should have a better savor among them, that our books and our instructions may have a seal of grace upon them. Now a good report must be sought for here in the same way as it is in our own country; namely, by wisdom, patience, and good will toward all. He that will take this method to win a fair name in China will find the pursuit a delightful business, and the first step and preliminary toward the attainment of a higher end, the bringing of this people from the worship of many deities to the service of one true Jehovah, and from the vain dream of a thousand intercessors to the knowledge of one mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesus.

If we take a collective view of the missionary field, we shall perceive that, upon the average, there is a sort of counterpoise between advantage and disadvantage in different countries. In China we have one great disadvantage, as we cannot sojourn nor travel wherever we please, which would be such happy and concise methods of making the people acquainted with us, and ourselves with them. But we have many advantages. In no country is education more valued, learning more esteemed, or moral excellence more admired. In the virtues of industry and economy they are not surpassed by the best of us. In a sacred regard for marriage, with all the ties and charities that flow out of it, in their views of the reciprocal duties of parent and offspring, and the obligations of private friendship, they seem to leave us a great way behind. What has been so often said about the degraded state of females is full of scandal and absurdity, and is refuted by every thing we see.

In their superstitions there is no bloody rite, no savage custom. A Chinese thinks a god to be altogether such a one as himself, to be gratified with sweet odors, charmed with music, or allured by the splendor of shows and entertainments. His rites are often costly, but never cruel; often childish, but never unseemly. In funeral obsequies, and in the stated acts of respect that are paid to the dead, we find two or three admissions of no small importance: the existence of the soul in a separate state; its liability to pain or pleasure; and the efficacy of some mediator in bringing the soul to sojourn with good beings in the happier regions above.—[*Report 1839, Extract.*

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

MISSIONARY NOTICES, (DOMESTIC.)—The Rev. J. A. Wilson, of Ohio, the Rev. Wm. Barlow, of New-York, and the Rev. P. R. Minard, of Missouri, have been appointed missionaries within Bishop Kemper's jurisdiction. Mr. Minard takes charge of the station in the upper part of St. Louis : The Rev. David Griffith, of New-York, has been appointed a missionary in Illinois. The Rev. S. Buel has resigned his appointment as a missionary in Michigan ; and the Rev. H. Gregory as missionary at Fort Leavenworth, in the Indian Territory.

WESTERN INDIANS.—The Domestic Committee have received full reports from the Rev. Mr. Gregory, while residing in the Indian Territory. They will be laid before the Church in our next number. The result has not been such as to lead the Committee to determine to establish a mission in that country at present ; but they hold themselves ready to embrace any favorable opening which may occur. To this end they are in correspondence with government, and with the military posts.

CHAPLAINS FOR MILITARY POSTS.—The garrisons of Forts Leavenworth and Gibson having applied to the missionary Bishops, and through them to the Domestic Committee, for chaplains, the Committee are desirous of co-operating in securing the services of clergymen, for these posts, who will feel a special interest in Indian Missions, and be ready to promote their establishment in that region upon the first favorable opportunity.

FUNDS OF THE DOMESTIC COMMITTEE.—The Treasurer's acknowledgments in this number are unusually small. The largest portion, also, being for Michigan, and not subject to appropriation by the Domestic Committee, the remainder is insufficient even to meet the special appropriations, made by the Committee for the relief of their missionaries in that diocese. For the ordinary expenditures of the month, therefore, nothing has been received. The authority given to the domestic missionaries to draw for their salaries has been temporarily revoked ; and all the funds now on hand must be remitted to the missionaries before the middle of January. The Treasurer will need for disbursement on the subsequent quarter day, about \$6,000. *Who is neglecting his duty to our suffering brethren of the West and South-*

West? For the deficiency in the last five months, see excess of disbursements over acknowledgments, page 407.

FUNDS OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE.—The statement of the Treasurer (*see Proceedings*) is commended to general attention. In less than three months, the funds of that Committee will be exhausted, excepting the sums specially appropriated, and unavailable for the expenses of the several missions. These missions must depend for pecuniary support upon the current receipts from the present time. Many among the most liberal contributors will be unable to continue their donations, and the call comes more than ever upon the Christian, every where, whether in a large or small parish, as a personal question; *What is my duty in sustaining our missions?* Let that duty be ascertained and freely met, and this cause of Christian benevolence can never suffer.

SPIRIT OF MISSIONS.—Our subscribers who are in arrears are reminded again, at the close of the volume, of the *necessity* of remitting their dues to the publishers without delay.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Contributions received by the Treasurer of the Committee for Domestic Missions, from the 15th of Oct. to the 15th of Nov. 1839.

DIOCESE OF MASSACHUSETTS.		
Greenfield, St. James Church, a female com. \$10; offerings, for		
Mr. Cuming's agency, \$10,	20 00—	20 00
DIOCESE OF CONNECTICUT.		
Cheshire, St. Peter's Church,	18 00	
Hartford, Christ Church, for Mr. Cuming's agency,	50 00	
Plymouth, St. Peter's Church, for relief of Michigan,	28 00	
Waterbury, St. John's Church, for do.	20 00	
Wilton, Trinity Church,	10 54—	126 54
DIOCESE OF NEW-YORK.		
Cattskill, St. Luke's Church, family of Mrs. D.,	2 44	
Cooperstown, Christ Church,	3 90	
Flushing, St. George's Ch. Sunday school, for Jubilee College,	10 00	
New-York, St. Luke's Church, a member, \$2; Young Men's Society, subject to Bishop McCoskry's order, \$50,	52 00	
St. Michael's Ch. Mrs. Clibborne, \$3; Mrs. Nicholson, \$2;	5 00—	73 34
Rensselaerville, Trinity Church, a young lady, (erroneously credited last month to St. Peter's Church, New-York.)	4 00	
DIOCESE OF WESTERN NEW-YORK.		
Geneva, Trinity Church,	50 00—	50 00
DIOCESE OF NEW-JERSEY.		
Newark, Trinity Church, "J. W. H.,"	16 67—	16 67
DIOCESE OF PENNSYLVANIA.		
Oxford, Trinity Church, for Mr. Cuming's agency, \$52 72; missionary box, for do. \$10;	62 72	
Philadelphia, Christ Church Ladies' Association, for do.	40 00	
Trinity Church, Miss B. Hawley, \$3; Miss M. M. Hurd, \$1; proceeds of plate, bequeathed by a deceased communicant, \$37; each, one half,	45 50—	148 22

DIOCESE OF MARYLAND.

Annapolis, St. Ann's Parish, Ladies' Society, - - -	25 00
Calvert County, Christ Church, \$55; from Mary, \$5; each, one half, - - -	30 00
Washington City, D. C., Trinity Church, \$51 93; for relief of Michigan, \$20 00, - - -	71 93—126 93

DIOCESE OF VIRGINIA.

Berkeley County, Narborne parish, Martinsburg, Ladies' Soc. - - -	20 00
Alexandria, D. C., Theological Seminary, one half, - - -	32 58— 52 58

DIOCESE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, St. Michael's Church, offerings, \$150; Ladies' Soc. \$70; a member, \$10; all for Mr. Cuming's agency, - - -	230 00
St. Peter's Church, offerings, for do. - - -	100 00
St. Philip's Church, a member, for do. - - -	40 00
St. Stephen's Chapel, offerings, \$25; Rev. P. Tri- pier, \$25; both for do. - - -	50 00
Thank offering of a clergyman, for do. - - -	50 00—470 00

DIOCESE OF GEORGIA.

Savannah, Christ Church, from "L," - - -	10 00— 10 00
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DIOCESE OF ILLINOIS.

Chicago, St. James Church, \$10; \$7; - - -	17 00— 17 00
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 \$1111 28

Total acknowledgments since June 15, (five months,) \$7775 83

Total disbursements since June 15, \$13289 84

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following donations from 15th of Oct. to 15th of Nov. 1839.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Christ's Church, for Church at Matagorda, - - -	40 00
Cambridge, S. Greenleaf, Esq., \$20; C. A. G. \$9 10 for Africa, - - -	29 10
Lowell, St. Ann's Church, - - -	10 00— 79 10

CONNECTICUT.

Cheshire, St. Peter's Church, offerings in part, - - -	7 00— 7 00
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NEW-YORK.

Cattskill, St. Luke's Church, family of Mrs. D., - - -	2 00
Flushing, St. George's Church, for Church in Matagorda, - - -	13 00
New-York, Church of Ascension, a parishioner, for Church at Matagorda, \$40 00; Mrs. Banyer and Miss Jay, for beneficiary at Athens, \$100 00; - - -	140 00
St. Luke's Church, Young Men's Miss. Soc., for Church at Matagorda, - - -	50 00
St. Michael's Church, Mrs. M. T. Nicholson, \$2,00; Mrs. Clibborne, \$3 00; - - -	5 00
A friend to Missions, - - -	15 00
Troy, contribution for Church in Matagorda, - - -	25 00—250 00

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark, Trinity Church, "J. W. W." for Africa, - - -	8 33— 8 33
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PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Trinity Church, proceeds of plate bequeathed by a deceased communicant, \$87 00; (one half;) from Miss B. Hawley, \$3 00; Miss M. W. Hurd, \$1 00; (each one half;) from Sunday Sch. class colored children, for Africa, 68 cents - - -	45 68—45 68
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MARYLAND.

Calvert County, Christ Church, (one half,) \$27 50; "Mary," (one half,) \$2 50; - - -	30 00— 30 00
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VIRGINIA.

Alexandria, D. C., Theological Seminary, Miss. Soc. (one half,) - - -	32 58— 32 58
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GEORGIA.

Savannah, from "L." - - -	10 00— 10 00
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ILLINOIS.

Chicago, St. James Church, \$2 00; from three young men, \$10 00; 12 00— 12 00	
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LOUISIANA.

St. Francesville, Mrs. Eliza Hampton, - - -	3 00— 3 00
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(Total since 15th June, \$6020 48.)

\$478 19

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